



European Defence Matters

Annual Conference of the
European Defence Agency

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Welcome word

European defence matters is the title of this year's annual conference of the European Defence Agency. It is one that is wholly appropriate as the defence community prepares for Heads of States and Government discussing defence topics at the European Council at the end of the year, and beyond. This conference will serve as an important platform to prepare and shape that key event.



The European Defence Agency's mission is to support Member States in their efforts to develop military capabilities as well as to enhance European cooperation in Research & Technology (R&T). What is of key importance for me is that the Agency is at the service of European Member States, including when it comes to current or future operations.

When in November 2011 Defence Ministers approved eleven Pooling & Sharing priorities, they sent a clear signal that, in times of austerity, complex operations and highly advanced technology, acting together is essential if Europe is to preserve and develop the capabilities it requires. The Agency's Pooling & Sharing projects on Air-to-Air Refuelling and satellite communications are but two examples. Their relevance was demonstrated during the Libya operation; and reconfirmed more recently in Mali.

The Air-to-Air Refuelling initiative has four work-strands to take care of short-, mid- and long-term solutions. Ten Member States have agreed to work together to acquire new tanker aircraft. And in the short-term, we will soon see an EDA-organised clearance campaign for Italian tankers to refuel other European aircraft.

In the area of satellite communications, we have launched a procurement cell, which allows contributing Member States to benefit from commonly procured communication capacity. The cell can – and indeed shortly will – be used during operations to facilitate access to this scarce resource. The Agency is also examining longer-term activities in this domain, for example through the Pooling & Sharing of future governmental satellite communication assets.

Today, we will look at lessons from past cooperative projects, at the longer-term goals, and at what new impulses are required to achieve them. Synergies between civil and military actors are cornerstones of future success. The EU needs to mobilise the instruments available through the full range of its policies. Today we are extending the EU's Comprehensive Approach into the area of capabilities. But political will at the highest level is essential.

Success will require the active involvement of those who are responsible for providing our soldiers with the necessary capabilities: capabilities encompassing not only equipment, but also training, employment and logistic support. We need a cutting-edge industry to support our defence, our innovation, our growth and our security of supply. That is why particular attention to European industrial and technological potential is vital in this time of financial austerity. Industry needs the oxygen of a well-functioning market. But it also needs programmes, today and in the future. Industry also has a central role to play in providing solutions through cooperation.

To conclude, success will require political will, engagement by national defence administrations, and the involvement of industry. We are therefore honoured to have gathered here today key players from the EU, from government, the military and industry. We look forward to your discussions. I am confident that they will provide direction to and indeed inspire our work.

Claude-France Arnould
Chief Executive, European Defence Agency

Conference Agenda

9.00 **Registration & welcome coffee**

10.00 **Opening address** by Mrs Arnould – Chief Executive of the European Defence Agency

10.15 **Keynote speech** by Mrs Ashton – Head of the European Defence Agency

10.30 **Keynote speech** by Mr. Shatter TD - Irish Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence – Presidency of the European Union

10.45 **Panel 1: Lessons from Defence Cooperation**

Cooperation in the European context is not new; it has a long history. When thinking about substantial future cooperation, it is important to draw on experiences from previous collaborations in the military area (in particular operations) as well as in the industrial (armaments) domain.

Key issues to address:

- What are the prerequisites of successful cooperation?
- What are the risks and obstacles, which must be addressed to be successful?
- Where is the need for defence cooperation the most urgent?

Mr. Schmidt – German Parliamentary State Secretary

Mr. Enders - CEO EADS

General Middendorp - Dutch Chief of Defence

General Palomeros - NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Transformation

11.45 **EDA testimonial:** "Behind the scenes of Pooling & Sharing"

Peter Round - Director Capabilities of the European Defence Agency

12.00 **Walking Lunch**

13.30 **Special address** by Mr. Van Rompuy – President of the European Council

14.00 **Panel 2: Looking ahead: setting the longer-term goals for European Defence Cooperation**

Financial constraints are such that some question the ability of individual Member States to meet their future defence requirements. Yet security and defence challenges are not diminishing: on the contrary they are increasing and becoming more intense. As a consequence, the case for substantive military cooperation is stronger than ever. Ad hoc activities and short term solutions are in themselves useful. But their impact will be limited unless there is a concerted and coherent approach to meeting longer-term objectives. Cooperation is not an end in itself but a way to retain and acquire capabilities together that might otherwise be out of reach individually.

The EDA Code of Conduct on Pooling & Sharing adopted by Defence Ministers last November is a positive manifestation of a willingness by Member States to do more together. What should be the longer-term objectives? What are the strategic implications for the EU of non-cooperation? How can defence actors be persuaded that cooperation strengthens rather than diminishes sovereignty? And how can these issues be made more accessible to and understandable for European citizens?

General de Rousiers – Chairman of the Military Committee of the European Union

Lieutenant-General Debertolis - Secretary General of the Italian Defence and National Armaments Director

Mr. Danjean – Chairman of Subcommittee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament

Mr. Missiroli – Director of the European Union Institute for Security Studies

Mr. Krystowski – CEO of BUMAR

15.00 **Coffee Break**

15.45 **The EDA-Egmont PhD Prize**

Outcome of the thesis by Mr. Pohl, winner of the PhD Prize

16.00 **Panel 3: European Defence Cooperation: concrete steps for the next year**

Based on the analysis of the current situation and the longer-term goals for cooperation, and taking into account the nature of military planning, it is essential to start now with concrete steps for cooperation in order to achieve results to better meet the challenges and threats Europe will face in the future.

In addition to already achieved results, such as the Code of Conduct on Pooling & Sharing, what should be the next concrete steps we now have to take? What should be expected from the involvement of Heads of States & Government?

Mr. De Crem – Belgian Vice-Prime Minister & Minister of Defence

Mr. Di Paola – Italian Minister of Defence

Mr. Klich - Senator of the Republic of Poland

Mr. Trappier – Chairman of the ASD Defence Commission - Chairman & CEO of Dassault Aviation

Mr. Calleja – Director-General of the Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General – European Commission

17.00 **Wrap-up talk:** Dialogue between EDA Chief Executive & Moderator

17.30 **Networking cocktail**

19.00 **End of programme**

Highlights of European Defence Cooperation

Pooling & Sharing Code of Conduct

In its efforts to promote a systematic approach towards Pooling & Sharing, EDA proposed and Ministers adopted in November 2012 the "Code of Conduct on Pooling & Sharing". Planning, investment, coherence and assessment are the pillars of the code to be implemented on a national and voluntary basis.

Member States committed in particular to systematically consider cooperation from the outset in national defence planning for the whole life-cycle of a capability, including cooperation in R&T, and to accord Pooling & Sharing projects a higher degree of protection from potential cuts. To take advantage of synergies with wider European policies.

In terms of coherence, EDA functions as a platform to avoid gaps or duplication, to share expertise and best practises and to increase transparency.

In terms of coherence, EDA functions as a platform to avoid gaps or duplication, to share expertise and best practises and to increase transparency. Finally, EDA will submit to Defence Ministers an annual state of play of Pooling & Sharing on the status of current initiatives, new opportunities and an analysis of the capability situation in Europe.

Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR): Addressing the Challenges

AAR is a critical enabler for air power projection and it is required to allow anything beyond medium range air combat operations. A unique force multiplier, it is a fundamental capability embedded in modern aircraft design, not just in combat aircraft, but across the full spectrum of air platforms – including, in the near future, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. In recent operations European armed forces have largely relied on US assets. The European Defence Agency is working on ways to reduce this dependency.

Mandated by Defence Ministers in March 2012, EDA is engaged in four work strands to increase the European AAR capability: short-term gap filling, optimisation of existing assets and organisation, optimisation of AAR capacity offered by the future A400M fleet as well as the longer term enhancement of Europe's strategic tanker capability.

One short-term action, the Agency is working on concerns aerial refuelling clearances. Today Europe fields 42 tanker aircraft of ten different types. Therefore fragmentation adds to the shortfall, and more than 40% of required clearances are missing. EDA together with the

Movement Coordination Centre Europe and Italy will soon organise a two weeks collective AAR clearance campaign on the recently fielded Italian KC767 aircraft. During the trial, the ten interested Member States so far will be able to perform the necessary ground and in-flight tests to obtain missing AAR clearances.

"Aerial refuelling clearances are a prerequisite to interoperability in multinational operations. EDA's initiative will substantially increase flexibility of European air fleets and will facilitate immediate deployment of assets in future", says Peter Round, Capability Director of the European Defence Agency.



Protecting Information

Cyber Defence is one of the priorities of the Agency's Capability Development Plan. EDA work strands currently cover capability development, the research and technology domain and encompasses civil-military cooperation.

Information security is of paramount importance, given the ubiquitous relevance of digital systems in daily life. The increasing frequency and scale of attacks on them challenge core values of our society, such as free flow of information and ideas. While many military and civilian institutions or organisations are currently involved in cyber defence and security, a clear overview of existing capabilities in Europe was missing. EDA has therefore conducted

a stock taking exercise among European Member States, their partners and EU institutions. The analysis identifies possible gaps or barriers; the final aim is to establish a roadmap leading to a set of European capabilities fitting the European needs of military cyber defence best. In the framework of Pooling & Sharing, the Agency currently focuses on setting-up and mainstreaming cyber defence training and exercises. EDA

also coordinates with the European Commission and the European Space Agency its "Cyber Defence Research Agenda" for the military domain. The research agenda will be finalised by the end of 2013 and is aimed at providing guidance and a roadmap on cyber defence R&T efforts for the next ten years. Finally, EDA experts provided input to the cyber defence chapter of the Cyber Security Strategy of the European Union.

Joint Efforts for Flying RPAS in Europe

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) are and will be an essential element of both military capabilities and of civilian activities. Therefore, the European Defence Agency is working on regulatory aspects, technological implications, military capability requirements and opportunities for cooperation, thus contributing to a cooperative European approach.

In this framework, the MIDCAS project on the autonomous ability of RPAS to avoid mid-air collisions was launched in 2009. The €60 million flagship programme with France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden is developing a 'sense and avoid' demonstrator. The first flight of this demonstrator on a manned platform will take place in 2013. Other critical topics the Agency is working on is data-links, communications and training. To harmonise its efforts, the Agency established a Joint Investment Programme in June 2012. Concrete projects are aimed at being launched upon approval by Defence Ministers in autumn 2013.

But the integration of RPAS in European airspace requires a close cooperation be-

tween the civil and military actors in rule-making, R&T, and in developing capability for civilian and military missions. The EDA participates in the EU RPAS Steering Group established in July 2012 by the European Commission, bringing together the European Aviation Safety Agency, ESA, SESAR JU, EUROCONTROL, Member States and their Civil Aviation Authorities and in some cases Military Aviation Authorities as well as the industry and various standardisation organisations to prepare a regulatory roadmap for the timeframe 2013 to 2020.



Supporting the European Industry

The European Defence Agency is tasked with the creation of a competitive European Defence Equipment Market and the strengthening of the European Defence, Technological and Industrial Base. In order to achieve this, the Agency focuses on innovative new ways to enable efficient cooperation and on overcoming the duplication of efforts.



Effective Procurement Methods

Joint procurement of assets not only decreases costs for participating Member States, it also increases interoperability. The EDA's Effective Procurement Methods work strand which was launched on request of EDA Member States supports Nations by identifying opportunities to pool and consolidate demand. Member States will benefit as this leads to more cost-effective procurement, whereas industry supports the aspect of greater efficiency. In 2012 several pilot projects were successfully completed including one on the

Counter-IED exercise European Guardian held in Austria, covering instructors' services and expertise; and another one on Basic Logistics Services for one of the 2012 EU Battle Groups for three Member States, Austria, the Czech Republic and Germany, with a total value of €228 million. "Member States could potentially make savings of between 20 to 50 per cent in military equipment and services by adopting shared procurement practices", explains Peter Scaruppe, EDA's Director Industry & Market. Currently, the Agency is preparing a common procurement project of Carl Gustav Ammunition for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The envisaged framework contract has a total value of up to €50 million.

Ammunition qualification

The European ammunition sector is considered key in the consolidation of a globally competitive and capable European Defence, Technological and Industrial Base. The sector has a high operational impact and is critical to the capabilities of the European armed forces. The annual turnover of gun-launched ammunition for the defence and security sector alone amounts to €7.1 billion.

As ammunition testing procedures currently differ between Member States, the exchange, procuring, stockpiling, transportation - or in short the Pooling & Sharing - of ammunition between Member States is not possible.

The negative consequences are many: limited interoperability, increased procurement costs for Nations, higher administrative burden and heavier testing procedures for ammunition manufactur-

ers. Agency estimates promise up to €1.5 billion of cost savings by going for full ammunition qualification harmonisation. Since the beginning of 2013, the Agency works on the concrete implementation of an action plan to improve harmonisation on ammunition qualification. This action plan includes short to mid-term objectives expected to drastically reduce duplication and total acquisition costs, while improving harmonisation and the potential for further cooperation, including Pooling & Sharing.



Standardised reporting and a recommended safety data package are among the short term actions which are planned to be concluded by the end of 2013. The Agency is for example also organising expert visits to European test and evaluation centres to enhance trust. This will allow national authorities to better assess - and ultimately to accept - qualification results obtained in other countries. The first such visit is planned for September 2013.

Harmonising Military Airworthiness

European Member States currently have national military aviation safety systems in place. These systems are independent from each other, as each Member State is responsible for the regulation of its military and state aircraft. The results of an EDA initiated study underlined that the use of harmonised certification procedures for the development phase of multinational military aircraft programmes could generate at least 10% cost savings on industry as well as on the governments' side, and up to 50% reduction in the programme duration.

With this in mind the aims of the European Defence Agency is to work towards:

- All military aircraft operated by the European Member States to have a single Military Type Certificate issued by the relevant Military Airworthiness Authority which can be recognised across Europe.
- A European-wide network of military and commercial approved Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) organisations staffed by engineers whose qualifications and training are licensed to a single regime (which would also lower MRO costs).

Reflecting upon this aim, Giampaolo Lillo, EDA Armaments Director states, "We look at the way civil aircraft operators and authorities have developed more

efficient and harmonised airworthiness and maintenance regulations and the obvious question is: why can't the military reap similar benefits?"

A European approach towards military airworthiness would have more benefits in addition to just cost and time reductions: it would increase the effectiveness of support to military aircraft operations 'in-theatre' with a potentially wide pool of transnational engineering staff and shared common spares being available. It would also deliver a positive effect on the levels of safety of European military aircraft due to the utilisation of harmonised best practices.

Essentially, the participating Member States would retain their sovereign responsibilities for the airworthiness and

support of their military assets, but day-to-day operations could be 'pooled and shared' with their European partners. The EDA Military Airworthiness Authorities (MAWA) Forum was established by Defence Ministers to work towards achieving this need and to harmonise the European military airworthiness regulations of Member States. In line with its objectives, the EDA MAWA Forum has already developed and approved harmonised European Military Airworthiness Requirements (EMARs) as well as supporting documents. Several Member States have agreed to use the EMARs for the 'in-service' phase of the A400M.



Outside View Contributions from Speakers

Lessons from Defence Cooperation

By General Tom Middendorp

2013 will be an important year in which Defence Cooperation - not only in the EU but also in NATO - can and should leap forward. Today we need each other more than ever. In all missions we work together we all feel the national imposed limitations as a consequence of shrinking defence budgets. Progress can be achieved by learning from best practices, repeating success factors and avoiding weak spots in already existing formats and projects. Key is the willingness to seek the limits of sovereignty and focus on identifying and further exploiting win-

win situations. This highlights the importance of drawing lessons from Defence Cooperation, the topic of the first panel session of the Conference.

Although the focus of this day is on the capability aspects of Defence Cooperation, for me as Chief of Defence, it is imperative to point out that the most pressing area of cooperation are our common operations. We have to be able to conduct combined operations, including cooperation on tactical level. Wherever our men and women operate, be it out at sea, in the air or on the ground,

flawless cooperation and interoperability are crucial for the successful delivery of desired effects and to keep our troops as safe as possible. In this context net centric 'plug and play' operations demand a high level of interoperability. At the pragmatic level, away from policy discussions and debates, the military organizations of participating member states already successfully demonstrate interoperability and smooth and respectful cooperation on a daily basis.

This brings me to the prerequisites of successful Defence Cooperation. Key

factors for effective interoperability are, in my view: mutual trust, respect and interest; pragmatism and the awareness that you cannot achieve the mission alone; it's about teamwork, and thus interoperable capabilities.

For most states international cooperation is no longer an option, but a necessity. In this perspective the Netherlands have successfully engaged in, and are exploring further projects in clustered Defence cooperation with Germany and with Belgium and Luxembourg (in the BENELUX format).

Another fruitful cooperation is for example the European Air Transport Command (EATC), which is beneficial for all partners and allows for preservation of capabilities beyond the scope of the individual member states. Moreover, these bottom up initiatives can be enlarged and deepened in a transition from cooperation to integration of all components. Important potential areas for enhanced collaboration in this respect are, for example, Cyber Defence, UAS and the

Air-to-Air refueling project, where France, Germany and the Netherlands provide a platform for pooled procurement and operation of this important capability.

Defence cooperation also faces risks and challenges. Firstly, it is not a one-way street; it gets tricky when partners do not benefit equally and it is no longer seen as an unity of effort. Attention must therefore be paid to obtaining better cooperation and synchronization between EU, NATO and individual member states in identifying the critical shortfalls at European level, coordinating planning at the earliest possible stage and developing the necessary capabilities through top down guidance, as well as through bottom up bi- or multilateral initiatives.

The scope of Defence cooperation should not be limited to the development and exploitation of capabilities, but should also take account of their possible operational use. Having capa-

bilities but no common political ground to actually use them would lead to a rather ineffective Defence Cooperation and could even create a false sense of security, as the means may be available but they cannot easily be deployed.

Defence Cooperation in the field of capability development will be addressed during the December 2013 EU Council Summit. A rare chance and opportunity to underline the importance of a vital Common Security and Defence Policy and to do justice to the importance of the topic that is on the table today: European Defence. Here we should be ready to answer the abovementioned challenges. As our Minister of Defence, Mrs. Hennis-Plasschaert rightfully pointed out in the recent Munich Security Conference: "what we need above all is leadership, long-term commitment and courage".

Looking ahead: setting the longer-term goals for European Defence Cooperation

By General Patrick de Rousiers

European leaders need to address the elephant in the room: today, European countries are confronted with financial constraints which are seriously eroding Europe's military capability - both now and for the future. Combat-proven capabilities have already been sacrificed due to

these constraints. The existence of established and new threats, as well as strategic surprises which could arise, underlines the need to invest in state-of-the-art equipment as well as in research and development of new projects. Inevitably, both activities require significant financial investment.

Additionally, although it is very difficult to assess all global challenges and key threats and thus derive the respective implications for defence and capability requirements, we still need to be proactive in order to be pre-emptive. Furthermore, any assessment has to be seen as an all-encompassing view,



as new challenges effect the welfare of the societies. Through this angle of approach, specific military means might be required to cater for strictly civilian needs. Member States might even be compelled to provide these assets through the military budget. The current reality is that Member States individually and EU as a whole have reached a critical junction. Doing more with few has been the mantra for a long time. However, the moment has come to recognize that if Member States find comprehensive solutions together, we can do better together.

The collective strength actually becomes also a national asset. It is therefore very welcome and encouraging that the issue of defence will be discussed in the European Council in December this year.

As far as "new threats" are concerned, there are two themes that the European Union is becoming increasingly engaged

in, namely the areas of terrorism and cyber-security. In terms of the latter, we need to acquire much greater awareness. At this stage, not all of the Member States are at the same level of preparedness. Regarding cyber-security, some Member States have neither the tools, nor the necessary organisation.

In some cases, awareness of the potential consequences is limited because the extent of the danger is not yet fully perceived. In relation to the former, we have accepted that the face of terrorism comprises several differing threats. I include the pillage of economic data, the capacity for remote weapons, the proliferation of small arms and explosives, and human trafficking as some select examples. Potentially, we must be prepared to face and oppose terrorist threats that may weaken and create profound disruption in the functioning of our States. Therefore, there is an urgent need for emergency planning to combat such threats and concurrently we need

to continue to develop response, warning, prevention and information-sharing systems.

In conclusion it is my considerate opinion that the long-term goals for European defence cooperation could endorse pertinent topics in order to:

- identify ways to improve the ability of the EU to respond to emerging or ongoing crises
- collectively coordinate national reform defence programmes with a view to optimize financial resources while increasing interoperability
- increase military influence in long-term procurement planning with a particular focus on dual-use strategic enablers

European Defence Cooperation: concrete steps for the next year

By Pieter de Crem, Belgian Minister of Defence and Vice-Prime Minister

The concept of "Pooling & Sharing" now holds a central space in the debates on a future European defence. Its aim is not only to generate a cost-saving effect in times of austerity; Europe's credibility through an increased capability and deployability is at stake. We need to strengthen military cooperation in order to speak with a strong and common voice in this increasingly globalizing world. It is expected of us that we are able to ensure peace and

stability in our own backyard. Up to a certain level, we are successful in this. But recent operations have also demonstrated several important shortfalls in terms of strategic enablers.

If we want to see concrete results in the short term, we need to adopt both a top-down as a bottom-up approach. One of the actions to take is to strive for an alignment of our national defence planning with multinational European

defence needs. In order to translate a pro-active top-down policy into action, all principal actors (MOD's, CHOD's and even Heads of States) should convene on a more regular basis to discuss how they can coordinate military needs. At the same time, a bottom-up approach should focus on specific deficiencies that we witness in operations. The mixture of these two approaches will allow us to make real progress. Member countries will be incited to join cooperation

projects, whenever they offer practical solutions to real problems. In turn, each cooperation initiative contributes to the creation of a common framework. In the future, European Armed Forces will increasingly lean towards specialization. This trend fits into the vision of a common European Defence policy, but only if combined with multilateral purchases of highly specialised military capabilities. This brings us to the issue of sovereignty. It goes without saying

that, when it comes to joint purchases, a contributing country will have to compromise on its national autonomy. But this must not slow us down. The European Member States have succeeded in establishing a strong cooperation on so many levels (the political, economic, social and monetary). Nothing keeps us from doing the same in the field of defence and security. Transnational threats also mean that, in a way, the sovereignty that we have to safeguard

is shared, and pooled sovereignty means shared responsibility. Furthermore, it is far better to have collective capabilities, rather than unsustainable or non-existent national ones. The message is clear: Pool it or lose it!

Another attention point is the European defence industry. Most European forces still use very different military equipment, what inhibits close cooperation. We must not only pay more attention



to the joint purchase of equipment; defence-industry can help us by better coordinating among them. They will also reap the benefits of this. Larger projects mean larger clientele. We must also focus on the recently enhanced cooperation between EDA and OCCAR and we have to push more actively for the liberalization of the European defence market. To achieve this purpose we must better employ the tools at our disposal, more particularly the Euro-

pean guidelines which can make this possible. An endgame of this scenario for all its frontline actors should be the strengthening of the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base. From the beginning until the end of this process, civil-military synergies must be exploited to their fullest extent. The further development of a European defence is a must rather than an option. Important progress has been made; we are on the right track; but just as

Rome wasn't built in a day, fostering and developing a strong common European defence will not only take time, but will also require the full commitment from each one of us. It is up to us to ensure that the European Council Meeting at the end of this year will be another milestone in our striving for a stronger Common Security and Defence Policy.

European Defence Cooperation: concrete steps for the next year

By Daniel Calleja Crespo, Director-General of the Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General, European Commission

In preparation of the European Council on defence later this year, the European Council has set out clearly what needs to be achieved: (1) increase the effectiveness and impact of the CSDP, (2) enhance the development of defence capabilities and (3) strengthen Europe's defence industry. Securing the long-term future of the defence industry and retaining a substantial and innovative industrial base is critical to the future of the CSDP and Europe's ability to take autonomous action in this area.

This is an area where the Commission has an important role to play in the defence sector as well. President Barroso has committed the Commission to do all it can to strengthen the internal market and industrial base for defence.

The Commission is not starting from a blank sheet of paper. The most prominent examples of this are two important Directives on defence procurement and transfers of defence products which were transposed in 2011. They will simplify the transfers of defence products within the EU and better integrate the European defence market. This modern legislative framework should support competitiveness, business cooperation and allow the defence industry to achieve the efficiencies and economies of scales essential to its global competitiveness.

However, in view of the negative impact of the economic crisis on the defence industrial base with cutbacks in existing and planned defence R&D and equip-

ment programmes, we cannot wait until these Directives have their full impact. For this reason, the Commission has committed itself to launch a strategy to support the competitiveness of the defence industry, strengthen the internal market and help defence co-operation between Member States. This strategy will harness different Commission policies and instruments in order to contribute to these goals in an integrated and consistent way. This will in turn complement any efforts to develop capabilities through more cooperation and thus contribute to the EU economic development, more innovation, creation of the knowledge economy and retention of jobs in Europe.

The Communication will cover five main areas: Internal market, Industrial policy, Research & Innovation, Space and Energy. For each of these different areas measures will be proposed with a shorter to longer term perspective.

The Communication which is expected to be finalised, by late spring this year, will be a key Commission contribution to the planned debate on defence at the European Council in December. This is a valuable opportunity to put the challenges facing Europe's defence industry on the agenda of Europe's Heads of State. Clearly, tackling the issues facing our industrial base is only part of the challenge we are facing. As important are the on-going discussions on the future of the CSDP and the EU's military capability needs. Therefore, our work is very much a shared one with our colleagues in the European Defence Agency and the European External Action Service.

Our key message will be that it is only through collective action, based on a shared European vision of our security and capability needs, that we will find a way forward to retaining the defence industrial base we need to meet our CSDP objectives.



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Biographies of Speakers

(in order of appearance)



Claude-France Arnould

Claude-France Arnould is the Chief Executive of the European Defence Agency, having assumed the role on 17 January, 2011. Previously, Mrs. Arnould worked on defence matters in other EU positions. She led the Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD) at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, between 2009 and 2010, and was Director for Defence Issues at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union from 2001 to 2009. Earlier in her career (1998-2001), Mrs. Arnould worked as Director of International and Strategic Affairs at the French National Defence General Secretariat /Prime Minister.



Catherine Ashton

Baroness Catherine Ashton was appointed as High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy in 2009. She had been European Commissioner for Trade since October 2008. Her political career began in 1999 when she became a life peer. She then took on a ministerial position in the Department for Education and Skills in 2001, and subsequently in the Department for Constitutional Affairs and Ministry of Justice. She became a Privy Councillor in May 2006 and was appointed Leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Queen's Privy Council in Gordon Brown's first Cabinet in June 2007.



Alan Shatter TD

Minister Alan Shatter was re-elected to Dáil Éireann in February 2011 having represented Dublin South constituency in the Dáil since 2007 and previously from 1981 until 2002. He was appointed Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence by An Taoiseach Enda Kenny on 9th March 2011. As a TD representing Dublin South Constituency he has held various positions on the Fine Gael Front Bench. He has served on the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the Joint Oireachtas Committee on the Constitutional Amendment on Children from 2007 until that Committee completed its work in February 2010.



Christian Schmidt

Christian Schmidt was appointed a Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Defence in November 2005. In 1990 he was elected a member of the German Bundestag where he held the position of foreign and security affairs spokesman of the CSU group of parliamentarians from Bavaria and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. From 1994 he was an alternate member of the Defence Committee. From October 2002 to November 2005 Christian Schmidt was Defence Spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the German Bundestag, a member of the Defence Committee, and an alternate member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.



Thomas Enders

Thomas Enders was appointed Chief Executive Officer of EADS effective 1 June 2012 after being CEO of Airbus since 2007. Prior to joining the aerospace industry in 1991 (Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm), he worked, inter alia, as a Member of the "Planungsstab" of the German Minister of Defence. At MBB and subsequently DASA he held various positions, including Chief of Staff, Director Corporate Development & Technology, and Head of Defence Systems. Following the creation of EADS in 2000, he was appointed CEO of the EADS Defence and Security Systems Division, holding this position until 2005 when he was appointed co-CEO of EADS.

General T.A. (Tom) Middendorp

General Middendorp has been Chief of Defence of the Dutch Armed Forces since June 2012. His military career began in 1979 at the Royal Military Academy in Breda. He was given his first command of an armoured engineer platoon in 1984. In the subsequent years he held different positions within the Netherlands military and followed advanced military study courses in the Netherlands and the US. After his promotion to colonel, he was posted to the Ministry of Defence as policy coordinator at the Principal Directorate of General Policy Affairs. In 2006 he was deployed to Afghanistan as Senior Political Adviser and Deputy NATO Senior Civil Representative. In 2009, he was again deployed to Afghanistan, this time as commander of the multinational Taskforce Uruzgan. In December 2009, Tom Middendorp was appointed Director of Operations at the Defence Staff in The Hague.



General Jean-Paul Paloméros

General Jean-Paul Paloméros was confirmed by the North Atlantic Council as Supreme Allied Commander Transformation on 6 August 2012 and assumed Command in Norfolk, Virginia, on 28 September 2012. He joined the French Air Force Academy in 1973 and qualified as a fighterpilot in 1976. Promoted to Brigadier General in 2001, he was appointed as Chairman of the Capability Development Committee within the French Joint Staff and in August 2002 became the Head of the Plans and Program Division. In April 2005, he was appointed Vice-Chief of Staff of the French Air Force. Promoted to General, he went on to serve as Air Force Chief of Staff from 2009 to 2012.



Peter Round

Air Commodore Peter Round was appointed Capability Director of the European Defence Agency in July 2012. A highly experienced officer, he joined the RAF as an officer in 1979. After qualifying as a RAF pilot, he flew Buccaneers in the maritime strike attack role. Since then, he has served several tours at the Ministry of Defence. Later he served as UK National Liaison Representative to NATO Supreme Allied Commander Transformation in Norfolk, Virginia, and in numerous flight instruction roles, culminating most recently in his role as the Assistant Director Flying Training.



Herman Van Rompuy

Herman Van Rompuy was appointed President of the European Council in December 2009 and was confirmed for a second mandate in March 2012. A Belgian national, he previously held numerous national political positions. He served for example as Prime Minister from December 2008 to November 2009, Speaker of the House of Representatives from July 2007 to December 2008, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Budget from September 1993 to July 1999.



General Patrick de Rousiers

General Patrick de Rousiers joined the French Air Force Academy in 1975. During his career as fighter pilot, he logs a total of 3,094 flying hours and 76 war missions. In June 2008 he was posted to Brussels as the French Military Representative to the European Union Military Committee during the French Presidency. From 2009 -2010 he was the military representative to both the EU and NATO Military Committees. On 1 September 2010, he was promoted to the rank of General and was appointed General Inspector of the French Armed Forces. The Foreign Affairs Council, based on the proposal of the EU Chiefs of Defence, appointed him as Chairman of the EU Military Committee in 2012.





Lieutenant-General Claudio Debertolis

Lieutenant-General Debertolis has been the Italian Secretary General of Defence and National Armaments Director since 2011. He started his military career in 1970 when he enrolled as a cadet pilot in the Air Force Academy. Since then, he has logged more than 3,000 flying hours on 50 different types of aircraft. After serving different positions in the Italian armed forces and the Secretariat General of Defence and National Armaments Directorate he was appointed Chief of the Plans and Operations Department of the Air Force Staff in 2003. He was posted to the Cabinet of the Minister of Defence as Deputy Chief of Cabinet in 2006. He became Deputy Secretary General of Defence and Deputy National Armaments Director in 2010.



Arnaud Danjean

Arnaud Danjean was elected to the European Parliament in June 2009. Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence. Before that he served as a civil servant within the French Ministry of Defence from 1994 to 2002, with a 3 years assignment at the French embassy in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Posted from 2002 to 2005 to the French Representation to the UN in Geneva, Arnaud Danjean joined the team of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs as an adviser on Balkans, Eastern Europe and Afghanistan from 2005 to 2007. He entered politics in his home region of Burgundy in 2007.



Antonio Missiroli

Antonio Missiroli became Director of the European Union Institute for Security Studies in October 2012. Previously, he has been Adviser at the Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA) of the European Commission, in charge of European dialogue/outreach (relations with think tanks and research centres across the Union and beyond) and publications (2010-2012); Director of Studies at the European Policy Centre in Brussels (2005-2010), and Research Fellow and Senior Research Fellow at the W/EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris (1998-2005). He was also Head of European Studies at CeSPI in Rome (1994-97) and a Visiting Fellow at St. Antony's College, Oxford (1996-97).



Krzysztof Krystowski

Mr. Krystowski has been President and CEO of the Bumar Group and Member of its Board since 2012. Before that, he was i.a. President and CEO of Avio Polska sp. z o.o., Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Economy, and Vice President of Impel Group S.A. Mr. Krystowski graduated from the Wrocław University of Economics, Master of Management, Computer Science and Finance, and finished his PhD studies at the Warsaw School of Economics.



Benjamin Pohl

Benjamin Pohl completed his Ph.D. in Political Science at Leiden University in 2012, under the supervision of Rob de Wijk and Tanja Aalberts. His dissertation examines the driving forces behind the EU's crisis management operations. In his research, he built on his professional experience as a desk officer on EU security policy in the German Federal Foreign Office. Benjamin holds a B.A. in International Relations from TU Dresden and Master's degrees in Conflict, Security and Development from King's College London and in European Economic Studies from the College of Europe in Bruges.

Giampaolo Di Paola

Born in 1944, Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola joined the Italian Navy in 1963 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1966. Soon after the graduation in 1967 he attended the Submarine School and underwent fleet training onboard submarines. In March 2001 he was appointed Italian Secretary General of Defence / National Armaments Director. He was promoted Admiral on 10 March 2004 on becoming Chief of Defence. From 27 June 2008 to 17 November 2011, he assumed the position of Chairman of the NATO Military Committee. On 18 November 2011, Admiral Di Paola was appointed Italian Minister of Defence.



Pieter de Crem

Mr Pieter De Crem is Belgian Minister of Defence since December 2007 and was appointed Belgian Vice-Prime Minister on 5 March 2013. Under his policy, Belgian Defence underwent a profound transformation, which focused on restoring the financial health of the department and investing in state-of-the-art military equipment. This enabled it to increase significantly its participation in international operations. Minister De Crem plays a leading role in strengthening the military cooperation between allied countries. In 2010, he gave new impetus to the concept of 'Pooling & Sharing' military capabilities among European allies. He also strengthened Belgium's military ties with its neighbouring countries as well as with its NATO allies.



Bogdan Klich

Bogdan Klich is a Senator to the Senate of the Republic of Poland. In the years 2007-2011, Senator Bogdan Klich was the Minister of Defence in Poland. From 2004-2007, he was a member of the European Parliament and an active advocate for the human rights activists in Belarus. While a member of the Polish Parliament (2001-2004), Senator Klich served as the vice-chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as the Committee on National Security. Senator Klich held the post of Deputy Minister of National Security between 1999-2000.



Eric Trappier

Eric Trappier has been appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Dassault Aviation in 2013. Mr Trappier started his professional career at Dassault Aviation in 1984 and held various positions including Executive Vice-President International (2006), Senior Vice-President International - Military Sales - Cooperations - UCAV/MALE - Business Development (2002) and Vice-President International in charge of Sales Worldwide (2001). He is also Vice-President of GIFAS Board, Member of THALES board, DASSAULT AVIATION board, Chairman of Defence Committee GIFAS/CIDF, General Manager RAFALE GROUP with THALES & SAFRAN and President of ASD Defence Committee Board.



Daniel Calleja Crespo

Since 1st February 2012, Mr. Daniel Calleja is Director General of DG Enterprise and Industry. Daniel Calleja was Deputy Director General of DG Enterprise and Industry, from February 2011 to January 2012, in charge of internal markets for goods, competitiveness and innovation, SMEs and entrepreneurship, international negotiations and tourism. He is the Special Envoy for SMEs. Before that, he was Director for Air Transport at the European Commission from November 2004 to February 2011. Between 1999 and 2004, he was Head of Cabinet of the Vice-president of the European Commission, Mrs. Loyola de Palacio. Between 1995 and 1999, Mr. Calleja was the Head of Cabinet for Commissioner Marcelino Oreja.



Jacki Davis (Conference moderator)

Jacki Davis is a leading commentator and analyst on European Union affairs. She is an experienced journalist, speaker and moderator of high-level events both in Brussels and in EU national capitals, the editor of many publications, a regular broadcaster on television and radio news programmes, and a Senior Adviser to the European Policy Centre think tank. Jacki has been based in Brussels for 21 years, and was previously Communications Director of the European Policy Centre; editor-in-chief of E!Sharp, a magazine on the EU launched in 2001; and launch editor of European Voice, a Brussels-based weekly newspaper on EU affairs owned by The Economist Group, from 1995-2000.



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